Windy, cloudy, rainy.

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FOR MANY YEARS CHIEF OF ENGI-

NEERS OF UNITED STATES ARMY.

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Washington Monument and Sev-

eral Important Buildings.

WASHINGTON, March 25. - Brig. Gen.

Thomas Lincoln Casey, retired, for many

years chief of engineers of the United States

army, died suddenly about 3:20 o'clock this

afternoon. He was taken ill this morning at

the Congressional Library building, which he

was superintending, and was removed to his

home. It was thought he was not seriously

ill, but he grew worse in the afternoon and

suddenly expired. General Casey had been

feeling ill for some time, and during las

summer suffered from an affection of the

kidneys, from which he rallied with great

difficulty. Previous to to-day he had not been

at the library since last Saturday. This

morning, about 10 o'clock, accompanied by

his son, he visited the building, but was

immediately compelled to lie down, suffering

from excruciating pairs in the stomach,

having been taken sick before he arrived at

the building. A doctor was summoned, who

relieved him considerably, and about noon

the General was taken to his home, appar-

ently very much improved. The message an-

brary shortly after 3 o'clock, and was a

great shock to the officials there, with whom

General Casey was of New England arces-

large to the Military Academy in 1848, and

pointed brevet second lieutenant, Corps of

Engineers, in 1852. From duty as assistant engineer at Fort Monroe, Va., on the staff of the commanding general of the Depart-

ment of Virginia, he was ordered, in 1861, to

of the State. War and Navy Department buildings, of the Washington monument, the

brary, the erection of the monument over the grave of President Jefferson, the one at

Y., the one to mark the birthplace of Wash-

rgton and the Garfield statue and pedestal.

from 1886 to 1888 he was president of the coard of engineers for fortifications and other

hington's headquarters at Newburg, N

lic works at New York. On the 6th of 7, 1888, he was appointed brigadier general chief of engineers, and as such was

arged by act of Congress, in the following

ctober, with the construction of the Con-

gressional Library building. Since his re-tirement from the office of chief of engineers, owing to his having reached the age limit

at which army officers are retired, he had devoted most of his time to the construction of the new library building, which is oppo-

site the Capitol. He took great interest in this large work and intended to round out

his career by completing it on time and with-

in the limit of appropriation fixed by Con-gress—an unusual thing for a government work. It was largely because of his reputa-tion in this respect and his high standing as

engineer that Congress, being dissatisfied in the slow progress made in the work

while under the control of the architects who

designed the structure, designated General Casey to take charge of the construction. The dead man was best known through the

fact that the Washington monument was

completed by him after it had remained for several years in an unfinished state.

on of the Medical Museum and Li-

ry, and was born in 1831. He was appo

nouncing his death was received at the

he was very popular.

which they are?

BIG 4 ROUTE

Como Lake Park price, what objection have you to buying them if the goods are fine as silk,

An Ideal Picnic Ground,

Fifteen miles from Indianapolis, on Chicage Division of Big Four, will be open for Sabbath-school Picnics as soon as the weather permits. A Fine Lake, well equipped with boats, a large, well-shaded Picnic Ground, with covered Auditorium and Dining Rooms, Water and Gas piped throughout the grounds, fine Baseball Ground, and everything desired by picnic parties. Special Trains at reasonable rates, at any hour desired.

For particulars call at Big Four Office, No. 1 East Washington St. DEATH OF GEN. CASEY H. M. BRONSON,

A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY.

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26 Lombard Building.

MRS. DAVIDSON ACQUITTED. Not Guilty of Extorting \$500 Hush

Money from the Rev. C. O. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.-Mrs. Mary A. Davidson was acquitted after a brief trial to-day of the charge of having extorted \$500 from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown. The clergyman and the police detective, who testified merely to the arrest of Mrs. Davidson, were the only witnesses for the prosecution, and the defense presented no evidence. Dr. Brown, on the stand, repeated the story of how Mrs. Davidson had told he had been discovered in a liaison with Miss Overman, and of how, after several interviews, he paid the old lady \$500, taking her receipt therefor. In order to secure a conviction it was necessary for Dr. Brown to admit that he was induced to pay the money through fear. This the ister refused to acknowledge, although the question was taken in half a dozen forms by his counsel and by the court. Brown admitted fear of exposure when Mrs. Davidson first told him of her alleged discovery, but he emphatically denied any feeling of fear at the time of the actual payment of the money. He said his sole object in paying the money was to enable him to bring Mrs. Davidson and her mythcipal to justice. Brown's attorney, sisted the district attorney in the declined to ask the jury to convict on such testimony, and the court had no recourse but to instruct the jurors to ac-quit. This they did without leaving their

CHEAP GAS AT BOSTON.

Whitney Company Will Manufacture it from Nova Scotia Coal.

HOSTON, March 25 .- A decided sensation was created at the hearing before the legislative committee on manufacturers at the Statehouse to-day, when Parker C. Chandler, insel for the Bay State Gas Company, stated that a long-term contract has been made between the Bay State Gas Company and H. M. Whitney, of the Dominion Coal Company, under which Mr. Whitrey is to put up works and furnish gas to the Bay State Gas Company, at a price which will enable the latter to sell gas at a lower price than it has ever before been sold at Boston. Mr. Chandler stated that contracts are made inder the existing laws of the Comr wealth, regardless of any legislation now proposed by Mr. Whitney. The Bay State company will be prepared to supply consumers with this new gas as soon as in conversion

Long Struggle Between the Rival Forces in Texas-Manley's Statement of the Strength of Candidates,

state convention declared for McKinley for President and reaffirmed the financial plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892.

The convention was called to order at noon by Chairman Johnson. L. K. Koerns, of Spink county, was chosen temporary chair-To sell you our CUBAN HAND-MADE man, the various committees were appointed and a recess taken until 5 o'clock. When the convention reassembled William Gardner, of Rapid City, was elected permanent chairman. C. T. Bates, of Sioux Falls, and P. G. Murphy, of Brookings, were chosen secretaries. The resolutions adopted declared for a pro-POWER & DRAKE, tective tariff, reaffirmed the Minneapolis financial plank until the St. Louis convention adopts a later statement and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis convention to use every legitimate and honorable mears to secure the nomination of William McKinley. The election of delegates at large and by districts resulted as follows: L. B. French, of Yankton; R. F. Pettigrew, of Minnehaha; C. G. Sherwood, of Clark; D. A. Mizner, of Davidson; David Williams, of Day: H. G. Meacham, of Potter; W. V. Lucas, of Fall

River, and W. E. Smead, of Lawrence. Previous to choosing delegates a resolution was adopted requiring all nominees to go on the floor and declare for McKinley and sound money, and not only to vote, but to work, to accomplish this end. This was to force an expression from Senator Pettigrew. The Senator stood in the center of the convention hall when called or to state his position, and declared that he would bow to the will of the majority; that while he had followed a course which the future seemed to justify, he was willing now to go to St. Louis and comply with the wishes of the State convention by voting for McKinley and sound money. Directly after the adjournment of the convention seven of the delegates held a caucus, at which they resolved that they would not permit Senator Pettigrew to go as chairman, neither would they permit him to be on any committee at the national convention.

M'KINLEYITES ROUTED. Reed and Allison Will Be Given the

Texas Delegation. AUSTIN, Tex., March 25 .- The State Republican convention did practicaly nothing in the matter of selecting delegates to St. Louis at the daylight session to-day. It was o'clock before the convention was called to order. This delay was the result of Cuney, the Allison temporary chairman, dickering with the Reed men about his committees. The Reed forces demanded of Cuney a full representation on committees for their sup-They have every one of the committees as a result, and the chairman of each is a redhot Reed man. As soon as the committees were announced the convention adjourned until 6 p. m. Early this morning the Mc-Kinley men announced practically that they had given up the fight and only wanted a representation on the St. Louis delegation. The confession was too open, however, for the Reed-Allison men, and they kept a close watch on them all day.

The credentials committee, of strong Reed man is chairman, has been in session since noon, and will probably not conclude its labors before daylight to-morrow. In the meantime the convention me this evening and adjourned at 8 o'clock until 0 to-morrow morning to await the report. This committee is with rare persistency constant regularity men out and Reed or Allison men in. The convention has now been called to order for two days, and has as yet done nothing. convention, however, and the matter has now reached that point where the McKinley men are in such a position that they will not lose the State, but may possibly not manent defenses and field fortifications on the coast of Maine. Having passed through the grades of lieutenant and captain and reached that of major, he was brevetted in March, 1865, lieutenant colonel and colonel for this is not reached that of major, he was brevetted in have a representation on the delegation, but gretting deeply, now that it is too late, that they overestimated their strength last Monday and refused a fusion with the Reed men at a time when, by giving only one delegate out of the four they would have swept the convention and could have sent an in-

structed delegation to St. Louis for McKin-ley. They overlooked their opportunity, however, and now the Allison-Reed men in combination are triumphant. As an evidence of to what extent the credentials committee is knocking out McKinley men, it decided to throw out the Gran delegation from Grayson county, which i Grant's own county, and he is the leader o the Mckinley forces in Texas. The matter was afterwards reconsidered, and the dele-gation was allowed to cast half the vote of that county through courtesy to Grant. The Mckinley men, many of whom are white, are thoroughly worn out and are leav-ing for home to-night, saying that they see no reason for staying here. Cuney has corraled his followers, and they announce that they will remain here for a month longer if he wants them to. It looks as if the Cuney forces were trying to wear the McKinley men out. The credentials committee is rapunseating all those who are remaining and the outlook for to-morrow is extremely gloomy for the McKinley faction. The com mittee on permanent organization will to morrow recommend Cuney as permanent chairman, and thus the McKinley men will be effectually shut out. To-morrow will set-tie the matter, and it is safe to predict an instructed Reed delegation, with one Allison man on it and Three Reed men. To-night the McKinley faction held a secret caucus. It is learned that they have

M'KINLEY HAS NO "CINCH."

Mr. Manley Gives Figures in Answer

to Governor's Claims.

PITTSBURG, March 25.-The Commercial

Gazette's Washington correspondent says:

As General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the chief of

Major McKinley's claim bureau, has weekly

been giving out tables showing the progress

made by the little Napoleon in securing

delegates, Hon. J. H. Manley, of Maine, on

behalf of Speaker Reed, to-day gave out

some counter figures. They were made

public in the following letter from Mr. Man-

"My Dear Governor-Including elections held to-day, there have been 375 delegates elected to the national Republican conven-

tion. There are thirty-six contested cases which are not given to any candidate, be-cause it is unfair to assume how these cases

will be decided, either by the national com-mittee or the convention. Of the 375 dele-gates elected 154 are for McKinley, pro-

gates elected 154 are for McKinley, pro-vided you concede him the twenty-six from

Indiana and the eighteen from Minnesota.

Sixty-four delegates have been elected for Governor Morton; nineteen delegates have

been elected for Senator Quay; ten delegates

have been elected for Senator Cullom; fortyfeur delegates have been elected for Senator Allison, and forty-eight delegates have been elected for Mr. Reed, Mr. Reed, from now

with those made public by General Grosven-or Sunday reveals but little difference when all the facts are taken into consideration.

ley to Governor Cleaves, of Maine:

agreed to bolt the convention to-morrow if their leaders deem it advisable. All indica-YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN. tions point to a stormy session to-morrow.

Two Boys Read Dime Novels and Hold Up a Station Agent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 25. - Two young white boys of this county named Lloyd, one of seventeen years of age, the other nineteeen, blackened their faces last night, held up and robbed W. S. Hightower, the station agent at Ramer, in this county. Hightower was in the act of closing up the office, the 9 o'clock passenger train having just passed through, when the young men entered and stuck the muzzle of a pistol under his nose. On demand he delivered what money he had, and as the robbers were leav-ing with their plunder he snatched his pistol from a drawer, and, covering one of them, made him surrender and locked him up. The agent set out after the other boy, and finally overtook and captured him. The authorities here were telegraphed, and officers were sent to Ramer to bring the young highwaymen to jail. The boys say they have been reading

Testing the Raines Excise Law. NEW YORK, March 25.-Judge Roger A Pryor in special term to-day dismissed the order to show cause why a writ of mandahus should not issue against the Board Excise Commissioners of New York city in the case of F. Geinsfeld. The petitioner, a saloon keeper, asked that the board be comto issue a license up to the date on which the Raines law goes into effect. The case, which it is intended shall be made a test of the constitutionality of the new excise law, will be taken to the Appellate Division.

PETTIGREW WHIPPED

General Grosvenor claimed 209 delegates already selected for Major McKinley. He admitted, however, that his claim included two districts in Kansas where the elections have not taken place, a few scattering districts in Ohio whose conventions have been delayed and four electors at large in Ohio whose conventions have been delayed and four electors at large in In all this included about twenty votes. Deducting them from the 209 votes, claimed left 189 votes. In addition to that, General Grosvenor claimed, as he had a right to do, nearly all the contested seats. It will be thus seen that, by leaving out these and those mentioned previously general Grosvenor and Mr. Manley virtually agree on the number of delegates instructed for Major McKinley.

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Mediana. In all this included about twenty votes. Deducting them from the 209 votes. In addition to that, General Grosvenor and Mr. Manley virtually agree on the number of delegates instructed for Major McKinley.

Mr. Manley's estimate is generally accepted as correct by the friends of the other candidates here, except those of the Ohioan, and is regarded as eminently fair by Senators Quay, Cullom and Allison and their friends. Mr. Manley, it will be seen, deals only with the delegates actually elected, and, unlike General Grosvenor, he did not count chickens before they were hatched. Had he done so, he would have credited Speaker Reed with all of the delegates from Major McKinley.

Mr. Manley's estimate is generally accepted as correct by the friends of the other candidates here, except those of the Ohioan, and is regarded as eminently fair by Senators Quay Cullom and Allison and the

From now on the contest promises to become lively. Only a little more than one-third of the delegates have been chosen. There will be 910 delegates in the convention and 375 have been elected. During the tion and 375 have been elected. During the next thirty days nearly five hundred more delegates will have been selected. The Mc-Kinley managers claim that they will secure enough of these to nominate their man on the first ballot, and that there will be a scramble to get on the McKinley band wagon. This, however, is probably an exaggerated claim for the effect. At present writing it does not seem possible for Mc-Kinley to poll more than 380 votes on the first ballot, or within seventy-six of enough. It is possible that the contested seats may hold the balance of power and that the hold the balance of power and that the committee on credentials will really name the President. At the same rate of progress there will be over one hundred contested seats in the convention. Thus, these added to McKinley's column might nominate him, and if decided against him mean his defeat.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUERS.

Their Great Work Pointed Out by National President McAlpin. League of Republican Clubs held a State | issued this morning, stating that France will

Grand Opera House, which was packed with General L. A. McAlpin, of New York, president of the National Republican League, Congressman James A. Tawney, National Committeeman R. C. Evans and M. J. Dowling, secretary of the national league. In the course of his speech General McAlpin said "It is now nearly nine years since the birth of the league movement in the United States. The National Republican League was organeight years ago last summer, and it has been the only political organization in the United States that has kept its doors open every recognized working day of the year since. Gentlemen, we have an organization com It is the closest to the people of any of the political organizations. It represen the unselfish desires of the people. It is di-vorced from the spoil-seeker, the political manipulator and their well-known methods. In short, it is the strong right arm of the Republican party. In the State of New York we have made it the power that has wrested from Democracy every position which had been thought by the regular organization im-pregnable. We have there 1.153 well organ-ized, active, progressive clubs, and it is to them the party managers will look for the workers to roll up another great Republican majority in the Empire State. It is true that in many States the work of the league has not been fully appreciated. We have this year determined on an entirely different plan campaign than has heretofore been trie We shall endeavor to beard the lion in hi

from the national committee of the party, and when the new committee shall have been organized it will turn with confidence to the officers of the league for information to assist them in the work of carrying of the campaign of this year." PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

year, for the first time, secured recogniti

olicans of several of the Democrat

Plans Considered by the Executive Committee of the A. P. A. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The executive committee of the national advisory board of the American Protective Association met again to-day at the National Hotel and completed its labors so far as this city concerned. The committee will be very busy between now and the time of election in November and it is very probable will to a statement furnished by Dr. James B. Dunn, of Boston, a member of the executive committee, the latter body has been out the country and a consensus of the pared table of results was laid before committee here and fully discussed. the councils are kept thoroughly informed as to the growth, plans and work of the order at large. Plans were adopted to-day so as to convey to every council in the land the action of the committee and the outline of the work to be done in the coming campaign. The number of delegates who are members of the order and who will be in the Republican and Democratic national conventions is, Mr. Dunn says, ex-

ceedingly gratifying.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the order and commending the patriotic stand taken by Representative William S. Linton, of Michigan, and others in fighting the "sectarian" appropriation bill in Congress and in his "noble advocacy" of other American measures. Marquette statue now in the Capitol came what was done in the matter could not be ascertained. Dr. Dunn said the association was not fighting Roman Catholics especially, but all religious sects that desire go ernment or state aid, or are governed by principles of true Americanism. He added:
"We are educating the people in these prinples and during the last six months in addition to the many thousand circulars sent to the councils by the executive committee over four million pages of patriotic literature calculated to awake, enthuse and organize the American people in the interests of true Americanism were distributed and the response to this wide dissemination of literature and activity on the part of the order is seen in the increase in mem-

SPEECH BY BRADLEY.

Kentucky's Governor Talks to West Virginia Republicans.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 24.-The State League of Republican Clubs met here to-day. About eight hundred delegates were present. The meeting was enthusiastic, and McKinley's name was greeted with cheers whenever it was mentioned. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, made the principal address, He talked on the Monroe doctrine, the tariff and financial condition of the country.

Governor Bradley's first political reference was to protection. He said that the Republican party was the party of protection. It had protected the slave and made him a free man. It had protected the Union and saved it from destruction. It had protected the Constitution and preserved it from the assaults of its enemies. It had protected the credit of the Nation at home and abroad, and made its dollars as national as the flag. It had protected the American workingman and producer from pauper wages and pauper labor of the old world. He then branched into a discussion of the tariff, "What we want," said he, "is a tariff which, while it enables the American workingman and producer to maintain his manhood, will not operate harshly for the consumer." The doctrine of reciprocity was then discussed. The Republican party, Governor Bradley said, had never been afraid to entertain or give expression to an opinion. Then, in a ringing voice, he exclaimed: "In the next campaign let us adopt a declaration of principles that looks in but one direction. The currency of had protected the American workingman and

(Continued on Second Page.)

tional question, uniting all parties for the defense of Great Britain against France and Russia.

RUSSIA, FRANCE AND TURKEY OP-POSED TO THE NILE EXPEDITION.

First-Named Powers Requested by the Porte to Intervene and Assist in Regulating Egyptian Affairs.

FRANCE STILL OBSTINATE

WILL NOT SANCTION USE OF THE EGYPTIAN RESERVE FUND.

Meeting of Salisbury's Cabinet-Money for the Abyssinian Campaign Voted by Italian Senators.

LONDON, March 25.-It begins to look as if Russia, France and Turkey had formed an alliance against Great Britain, and that the contemplated subjection of the Soudan may be prolific of many diplomatic powwows. The Porte has asked Russia and France to interfere in Britain's conduct of Egyptian affairs, and there is no doubt of the willingness of the two powers to do as requested, but for the fact that Britain is supported by Germany, Austria and Italy. Of course, Russia and France might cause much trouble for the dreibund and its silent partner if they chose, but there is little danger of either of them going further than to enter a vigorous protest. France has already done so, according to a dispatch from ST. PAUL, March 25.-The Minnesota Paris, which says: "A semi-official note was convention here to-day, which was largely refuse to sametion the use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile to Dongola, unless she receives precise pledges concernan enthusiastic crowd. The speakers were ing the British evacuation of Egypt." A Cabinet council was held here this morn-

ing, the exchange of views being devoted to the discussion of the expedition up the Nile. The commander in chief, Lord Wolseley, and Gen. Sir Francis Grenfel, inspector general of the auxiliary forces, were present. The Constantinople correspondent of the Times has heard that for the last year intrigues were on foot between that place ized at Chickering Hall, New York city, and Osman Digna which were likely to embarrass Italy and England. According to

secretary of the Turkish legation at Washington have been recalled in consequence posed of the volunteers of the Republican of the sympathy for the Armenians manifested in the United States. A dispatch from Washington says "When informed to-night of the advices to the London Times from Constantinople that called, Mavrojeni Bey, Turkish minister

this dispatch the Turkish minister and first

call had been received at the legation." ACTION OF THE PORTE.

here, made an emphatic denial. He said

that no official notice of the intimated re-

Appeal to Russia and France for Intervention in Egyptian Affairs. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25 .- As a re-We will carry the war into the solid sult of the extraordinary Cabinet council, Your secretary is making phenom which lasted throughout Saturday, the Turkish government has issued an appeal, addressed to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating the affairs of Egypt. Germany, it is added, was can League. There is a great future also requested by the Porte to exercise her It is an old Hebrew coin, and ancient docubefore this organization so long as it wil represent the wishes of the rank and good offices in this sense. Instructions were ments in her possession show it to be one also dispatched to the Turkish embassador at London to make representations to the Marquis of Salisbury, but their tenor is not

In well-informed circles it is declared that the action of the Porte is due to the counsels of France and Russia, the governments of which countries, it is claimed, have submitted that the present is an opportune moment for Turkey to raise the question of her suzerainty over Egypt being practically usurped by Great Britain. The governments indicated, it is alleged, promised Turkey their support in the matter. There is no doubt that considerable annoyance is felt by the Porte at the fact that Turkey was not consulted in regard to the advisability of dispatching a British-Egyptian expedition up hold several other meetings. Next week | the Nile, and the feeling of irritation has | Historically, so much is authentic, but trabeen increased by the Khedive also ignoring the Porte entirely. Reproaches have, in consequence, been addressed to the Ottoman to prevent the organization of the expedi tion, it is feared that the effects of the than on the frontiers of Egypt, and that the views of the order with a carefully pre- Arabs of Yemen (the principal division of Mandeb) may be encouraged to fresh ho tility to the Turkish authorities. In diplomatic circles here it is believed that the steps taken by the Porte against the expedition to Dongola will not have more than moral effect, and, though it is admitted

that France and Russia will refuse their consent to the use of the Egyptian reserve

fund, it is generally understood that nothing

short of the armed interference of those two

nations will prevent Great Britain from pushing the Soudan campaign. Indeed, there are people who believe that the appeal of the Porte to France, Russia and Germany to intervene will have an effect on Great Britain contrary to the one hoped for. Whil it is known that no great enthusaism exists in England over the prospects of another bloody and expensive campaign in the Soudan, the appeal of Turkey to the recognize enemies of Great Britain for intervention may arouse the war spirit of the British isles, and so the Sultan may play into the hands of British statesmen while aiming to do the reverse. The more this view of the case is considered the more plausible it is asserted, it becomes, for prominent glishmen of both parties have already clared themselves against the proposed Sou dan campaign, and the expedition migh have been allowed to flicker out after the oc cupation of Akashen. Now, however, the British may be spurred to push onward to is pointed out, between a graceful backdown in face of popular opinion in Great Britain and a humiliating retreat in the face of the It is true, it is argued, that there are only about five thousand purely British troops in Egypt, but this number could be promptly and largely increased in drafts John C. Ropes, Major Henry Higginson and from India and Great Britain and the task Moorfield Storey. of driving "the British out of Egypt," as sugested by the more flery French newspapers, might be more difficult than calculated upon by them.

If the ostensible object of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition is to be accomplished, namely, creating a diversion which will relieve Kassala it must be done The distance from Wady-Halfa, the ily. The distance from Wady-Halfa, the southern boundary of Egypt, to Dongola is about three hundred miles. But the route is a most arduous one, even for the black troops of Egypt, and especially so at this period on account of the low water of the Nile, necessitating the employment of an immense number of camels for transportation and the possible building of a light railroad. Then admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses which is by no the Mahdi may muster there, possibly under Osman Digna, may prove more than a mate for the 20,000 British-Egyptian troops whic will reach Dongola after a most wearisome march from Wady-Halfa. Then even with Dongola fallen, Kassala is not necessaril relieved, and the capture of the latter place by the Dervishes would threaten Suakim and Tokar. The possession of Dongola, it is explained, is necessary in order to defend Egypt against Dervish raids. It consists of a fortified town in a district of the same name. Locally the place is known as El Ordeh, and it was the headquarters of Sir Herbert Stewart's troops in 1884. An advance from there in the direction of Berber can hardly be made until August or September. Therefore, the Soudan campaign is is held would in all probability have died out

MUST RESTORE KASSALA. Italy's Bargain with Britain if the

Soudan Is Conquered. ROME, March 25 .- The Senate, by a Vote of 109 to 6, has adopted the credit asked for by the government for contemplated operations in Africa consequent on the defeat of the Italian army at Adowa. The amount of the credit is 140,000,000 lire. The speakers during the debate pointed out that the attitude of Great Britain showed that the Anglo-Italian alliance was an accomplished fact,

and rested on a more solid basis than mere

Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Crispi Cabinet, in the course of the

treaties and protocols.

debate, declared that when the documents were published the policy of the former Ministry would be justified. In the meantime, the alliance with Great Britain was known to be an accomplished fact, and Italy's security as a maritime power was assured. Moreover, he continued, it was well known that Italy had now become the well known that Italy had now become the effective bond between Great Britain and the dreibund. On this double basis, Italy's safety externally was finally obtained. She was able, with perfect freedom and independence, to occupy herself with the interests of the country at home and in Africa. The Duke of Sermoneta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied on behalf of the government. He said that the position of Kassala was regulated by a protocol of April, 1891. "The rights of the Egyptian government," the Duke continued, "are suspended, and not renounced. If the Dongola expedition reconquers the Soudan and Great Britain desires it, we must restore Kassala." (Sensation.) The Duke of Sermoneta continued that the alliance of Italy with continued that the alliance of Italy with Great Britain was founded on real sympathy, but it was an alliance of sentiment. The previous Cabinet, he said was wholly responsible for the African disasters. (Cheers.) Signor Saracio, who was Minister of Public Works in the Crispl Cabinet, challenged the government to produce documents. No orders were given, he said, by the previous government to prosecute a war to the knife. government to prosecute a war to the knife. This statement produced an uproar in the Senate, but Signor Saracio proceeded to say: "Let the Senate judge between the Duke of Sermoneta and the Crispl Cabinet. If victory had smiled on Italy the present

mingled with cheers from the opposition. The President exhorted the Senate to be his reply, accepted the responsibility for the Duke of Sermoneta's remarks which, he said, were provoked by Baron Blanc. He proceeded then to condemn the previous government, whose policy of sending a handful of men against a strong military power he had never approved. Regarding the relation with England the Premier said that they were those of traditional and affectionate friendship. It was, therefore, strange that Baron Blanc, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed the honor of having effected the alliance. The position of Italy with regard to Kassala, he continued, brought her into intimate relations with Eng-Erythrea in a strong military position, but it would renounce all desire of conquest in Tigre, and would not include a clause for a ctorate in the peace treaty. What he said was not a surrender, because the pro-tectorate in Abyssinia was never established and was a mere ambition of the previous Ministry. Such, said the Premier, were the conditions under which the government would continue the war if it was unable to

Ministry would not have been in power."
This statement evoked a storm of groans
and hisses from the government supporters

conclude a worthy peace.

The correspondent of the London Standard ays: "Premier Rudini's statement to the lished because the documents relating to the surrender of Makaloh disappeared when Col. Galliano was taken prisoner at Adowa has produced an intense sensation.

JUDAS'S BLOOD MONEY.

of the Thirty Coins Paid to Is cariot for Betraying Christ.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 25.-Mrs. Sophia Floeckner is the possessor of the most remarkable relic extant, and which has been in her family for hundreds of years. of the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas Iscariot to betray Jesus Christ. The coin was shown to a correspondent to-day. It was about the size of a silver half-dollar, and was dim and discolored with age, On one side was a chalice in bas relief. from which ascended the smoke of incense This was surrounded by old Hebrew letters On the other side of the coin was a repre sentation of the staff of Aaron, which put forth leaves, blossomed and bore fruit all in one day. This staff was also encircled by old Hebrew characters. About the thirty pieces of silver cluster innumerable traditions. It has been stated that there are twenty-three still extant, preserved in mastering agony of his soul, cast the silver at the feet of the high priests, and they, refusing to accept blood money, bought the potter's field wherein to bury strangers. bought the potter's field was ever lost, but are still in the world with a fatal curs upon them which falls on all who them. As Judas hanged himself, Pilate drowned himself and the high priest went mad, so must all who hold them suffer. Mrs. Floeckher, however, appears to have escaped the ban, for she is in excellent health and spirits, with a fine intelligence nd an excellent memory.

"BEN" BUTLER BELITTLED.

The General's Military Career Severely Criticised by Col. Livermore.

BOSTON, March 25.-General Butler's mili tary career was severely scored to-day, when the bill providing for the erection of an equestrian or military statue of Butler came up before the committee on ways and means at the Statehouse. The remonstrants were called on to-day and Col. Thomas L. Livermore spoke. He declared that Butler's exploits were dwarfed by thousands of acts performed by other Massa-chusetts men. Butler did not lead the regi-ment through Baltimore; he was in Philadelphia. He did not seize Annapolis until so ordered. From April, 1861, to May, 1864, General Butler never directed the movenents of a man in the face of the enemy. After that he directed the army in but one battle-Drury's Bluff-and then he was compelled to retire. The reason he never again attempted to direct troops was because he saw he was not fit to do it. Colonel Liver-more also said the idea of commemorating exploits of this sort by equestrian statues borders on the ridiculous. A thousand of men in the army would have been just as adverse representations of France and Rus-sia. It is true, it is argued, that there are and as efficient a provost marshal at New York. Among the other remonstrants were J. Malcolm Forbes, Gen. Francis A. Walker,

WASHINGTON'S NEW BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Yntes Satterlee Consecrated at New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.-Rev. Dr. Henry Yates Satterlee was to-day consecrated as the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed in Calvary Church, of which Dr. Satterlee has been the rector since 1882 tion and the possible building of a light railroad. Then admitting that Dongola is reached without serious reverses, which is by no
means certain, that place is not likely to
capitulate on simple summons. A long siege
may be necessary, and the 20,000 to 20,000 men
the Mahdi may muster there possibly under the church was by card only.

Bishop Satteriee performed his first Epis copal function, when he confirmed a class whose preparation he has personally di-

Long Electric Railway Line. CHICAGO, March 25 .- By a sale, closed by Chicago officers of the General Electric Comchicago officers of the General Electric Company to-day, the longest electric railway in the world is assured. The sale was to a syndicate of capitalists in Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, Mich., and consisted of the electric street car line of Kalamazoo. The buyers already own the plants at Battle Creek and Lansing, Mich., and will connect the d, would in all probability have died out it been allowed to take its own course, line of seventy-five miles. An additional intervention would be likely to make spur, three miles long, will be built to Gull at was originally a party question a na-

LOYAL SONS OF BRITAIN PRAISED BY RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Their Attitude During the Recent War Scare, the Secretary Said, Was

Pleasing to the Mother Country.

CUSTOMS URGED

BUT IMPERIAL FEDERATION DE-SCRIBED AS A HUGE UNDERTAKING.

Some of the Disadvantages of an Ad Valorem Duty on Imports Pointed Out by the Secretary.

LONDON, March 25.-Dr. Montague, Sir Robert Herbert, General Gallway, Hon. Steveley Hill, Admiral McClintock, Sir Bartlefrer Colmer and Messrs. W. E. M. Tomtinson, S. Gedge and T. T. Bucknill, Q. C., members of Parliament, and many Canadians were present to-night at the dinner given to Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Canada Club. Mr. Chamberlain replied to a toast proposed by the chairman of the club to the health of Lord Aberdeen, in which the names of Mr. Chamberlain and Dr. Montague were coupled. The Colonial Secretary was given an enthusiastic reception as he arose

He said he felt honored to be associated with Dr. Montague, and that it was a great pleasure to meet the many representatives of the great America, which stands first among pire. He had visited Canada, and had met many of its leading statesmen, notably the great Sir John MacDonald, that most imperially-minded man, whose guiding idea it was to maintain intact the local independence of Canada in close alliance with the mother country. At times he did not have easy work. There were many prominent men on both sides of the Atlantic who had once assumed that it was the manifest destiny of Canada to be absorbed into the

great republic on its southern frontier, (Cries of "No, never!") Mr. Chamberlain continued: "That was the opinion. It is an ancient controversy, and I will not refer to it now except to mark the contrast between the doubt and the hesitation then and the determination now of every son of Canada to maintain the local constitution in his special identity and at the same time to draw closer the bonds which unite him with the great parent state. The recent isolation that seemed to threaten us evoked from all the colonies, especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection that reverberated throughout the world, which testifies a sentiment deeper than words can express, and which dispelled the idea that such expression of loyalty and affection were superficial, and would not bear the test of serious conflict, so that if war broke out the mother country would be left to her fate and the colonies would take care of themselves. The shadow of war did darken the horizon, and to none was the shadow more ominous than to our fellowshadow more ominous than to our fellow-citizens of Canada. This decision was emphasized by the debates in the Dominion Parliament, and the moral was summed up in the eloquent speech of Mr. McNeill, who is quoted as having said, Trom the British people, one people, to the integrity of the common empire. This orator struck the right chord when he said: The empire of Great Britain is the common heritage of all its sons and is not the apparage of the its sons, and is not the appanage of the United Kingdom.' Many speeches were made to the same effect in the Dominion Paritament, and a resolution was passed by acthe opportunity which every communit the empire was bound to seize, and the was expressed that something would be to bring us nearer. We share that hope," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "and ask you, is this demonstration, this almost universal ex-

pression of loyalty of all the colonies, to pass away without a serious effort by colonial and imperial statesmen to transform

these high sentiments into practical re-

IMPERIAL FEDERATION. Mr. Chamberlain then reviewed the growth of the feeling for imperial federation, and he said: "Although experience has shown that the final realization of our hopes of federation is a matter of such vast magnitude and great complication that it cannot be undertaken at the present time, it does not follow that on that account we should give up our aspirations. It is only a proof that we must approach the goal differently, and not to try to do everything at once, but must seek the line of least resistance. The boldest might a new government for the British empire, with large powers of taxation and legis miles of seas. We may, however, approach this desirable consummation by a process establish some common interests and com-mon obligations, to deal with which it is natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up. The greatest obligation is the imperial defense. The greatest interest is the imperial trade. The former must be reached through the latter, as was the tase in the creation of the German empire. At first the Reichstag was convened to deal with the commercial interests of the German states. Gradually it embraced national and political subjects and became the bond of unity and the basis of the empire." Remarking that it was natural that Canlain cited the resolution of the Ottawa conference in favor of a customs arrangem between Great Britain and the colonies, also Mr. McNeili's resolution in the Canadian Legislature on Tuesday, in favor of an ad valorem duty on foreign imports. Although he foresaw a very serious dislocation of trade with England if such a proposal be-came effective. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the proposal merited respectful considproposal," Mr. Chamberlain "would involve at least a small

on food and raw material, and would thus increase the cost of living and the pressure on the working classes. It would also ten to increase the cost of production and would thereby prejudice us in competing with foreign countries in neutral markets. It is useless for us to shut our eyes to these facts. In return, we should get a very small con-sideration in the shape of preference, may-be 2 per cent., and perhaps even 5 per cent., in competing with foreign manufacturers in the colonial markets. This is a very startling proposal for a free trade country and seems in its present form impossible for us to adopt. I am a pronounced free trader, but at the same time I am not so pedantic that, if sufficient advantages were offered I would consider a deviation from the stric dogma. But so far no sufficient quid pro quo has been offered to induce England to take certain loss and the possible risk involved in reviewing altogether her present commercial policy. The preference would be much smaller in the case of British goods nported into the colonies than in that of colonial goods imported into Great Brital's. It is still more important that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of the colonies that the burden of taxation would fall with much greater weight on the United Kingdom than on the A CUSTOMS UNION.

Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to invite the colonies to continue their efforts, and he expressed the opinion that the Marquis of Ripon's dispatch to the Governors of the colonies on this subject in 1895 had not closed the doors to more favorable proposals which might be advanced in the future, and he called particular attention to Lord Ripon's statement that an arrange ment creating a customs union comprising the whole empire, by which the aggregate customs revenue might be equitably proternative and not, as it was generally regarded, an impossible alternative. "Its advantages to the colonies would be so enormus," he continued, "that it appears to me